

ANARCHISTS AND THEIR MAIDENS IN GAY DANCE

Great Pouring of the Sect from Bowery and Nearby Lanes Into East 4th Street.

NIGHT OF PRISONERS' BALL

And Most Envied of All in the Great Throng Were Those Who Had Served Time in Siberia.

Anarchism broke loose on the East Side last night. By two, by fours, by hundreds, its devotees poured into East 4th street from the Bowery and from the neighboring lanes.

There were anarchists with long hair, anarchists with black ties, and even anarchists in gray prison suits and chains. And there were anarchists also with hair ribbons and in clean, new, white spring dresses, for it was the night of the anarchists' ball.

The ball was the second annual prisoners' ball of the Anarchist Red Cross. Though high on to a thousand men and maidens whirled round on the floor of the Manhattan Lyceum to the pulsing music of Professor Seiler's Double Union Brass Band, they did not all belong to the Red Cross.

According to the latest official reckoning only a few over sixty are regularly enrolled in that ambitious organization. And they were not all prisoners, either. In fact, none of them was, unless the patrolman at the door was delirious in his duty. Some of them, however, were ex-prisoners. And they were the envy of the gathering, for had they not served time in Siberia?

The Anarchist Red Cross, be it known, is an institution founded in 1909 for the purpose of raising funds to ship unfortunate exiles from Siberia to countries further afield. There are branches of it in Boston and Chicago, and it is busily preparing to invade San Francisco and other large cities of the Union. Last year the hall in this city netted \$800 for the cause. The total amount dispatched to the suffering comrades languishing in Russian jails was said to have been in the neighborhood of \$1,700.

This may not seem like a very large sum to those accustomed to send \$5,000 at a time to famine sufferers in China. But when it is remembered that there are two rubles to every dollar and a hundred kopecks to the ruble, it will be seen that the amount is not so insignificant after all. For they say that in enlightened Siberia one kopeck will purchase as many ice cream sodas as a whole dollar will in this part of the globe.

The ex-prisoners were in the limelight last night. One of them held down the stand where they held you up to make you buy postcards in the interest of those lost souls across the seas. She was Anna Goldman, sentenced in 1905 to five years in Siberian exile, three of which she actually served.

She told last night through an interpreter of the time when an officer, two soldiers and five policemen arrived at her humble dwelling in the dead of a winter's night and searched the house, discovering seditious literature concealed in various places. What was the use of making a defence? Certainly she had those books against the cruel government. Did not its treatment of her prove its cruelty?

After waiting months in prison for a trial she was at last placed on a train and taken as far as Astrakhan. From that place she was consigned to walk—yes, walk—across the frozen plains for about five weeks before she arrived at the village to which she was sent. It was the village of Turinsk, where she spent those three dreary years, and while she was there she received six rubles a month from the gracious government. Money sent from America freed her. She was a living argument for the society which she served.

Two other prisoners were men who had gone to bed one night with death hanging over them for the morning. But it was found that they should not taste of it, for their friends had not forgotten them. Late in the evening before the fatal day the keeper of the prison received a message over the phone in a voice which sounded to him familiar and official. The message said that soldiers would call for the condemned prisoners earlier than was usual on the morrow. The soldiers called and the prisoners were turned over to them, but not to be shot as traitors. On the other hand, they were set at liberty by these merry soldiers and told to seek the land of the free across the ocean.

But, of course, all the anarchists there

were not famous ones. Some of them were just ordinary anarchists, and some you wouldn't have taken for anarchists at all were it not for the little red ribbon that appeared on their clothing somewhere. But they were all anarchists, all right. They were cheering the tableaux on the stage and the spontaneous singing in the refreshment room told that.

That singing was expressive, too. "Warshawanka" was the name of the song, according to one who seemed to know, being interpreted, might mean anything at all. There was no one present last night who could or would interpret it. All they knew was that it was a revolutionary song. That seemed to be enough to satisfy them.

The tableaux were not to be ignored, either. There were four of them, arranged by M. Lavrovsky, a Russian actor of this city. They represented successive stages in the life of a political convict. The first showed the gendarmes after a search of the house arresting the accused occupant, while his wife and daughter stood by helpless. The second portrayed the examination before a stern and relentless judge. The third represented the weary march of the convict band across Siberian snows, and the last pictured life in the prison—"the tomb," as one of those who had been there called it. Only members of the Anarchist Red Cross took part in the pictures. Some of them took part in the pictures. Some of them took part in the pictures. Some of them took part in the pictures.

Besides the song around the table in the refreshment hall there were others on the stage after the tableaux—wild songs that smacked of the dungeon and of bound men striving for liberty. They were sung by strong young voices, and they went for the most part to strong young hearts, where they planted strong determination.

TRAP ALLEGED SMUGGLERS

Plot Charged to Bring One Hundred Chinese Into Boston.

Boston, April 8.—On the charge of conspiring to smuggle Chinese into this country, federal officers arrested today Goodman Phillips, of Roxbury; Captain H. C. Daly, of East Boston, and George Gardner, of Weymouth. They were held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner Monday.

Through the arrests the government officials claim to have balked a design to bring a schooner load of one hundred or more Chinese from Port Antonio, Jamaica. It is alleged that arrangements had been made with leading Chinese residents of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the guarantee of a head tax of \$50 on each of the men who were to be brought into the country.

A government secret agent who is alleged to have gained their confidence was with Phillips and Gardner when they were arrested. The detective and the two alleged conspirators were in the reading room of a hotel, and the sum of \$700 is said to have been passed to complete an agreement for the chartering of a schooner, when Special Treasury Agents Dibble and Schmidt, assisted by three United States deputy marshals, surprised them. Captain Daly was arrested later in Blackstone street.

Phillips and Daly served sentences in connection with the expedition on the Freddie W. Allen, which had for its purpose the bringing of Chinamen from Mexico into the Southern ports of the country.

COST OF SHEPARD CAMPAIGN

Committee Files Statement of \$4,233.79 Expenditure.

Albany, April 8.—The committee which had charge of the campaign for the election of Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, for United States Senator, received and spent \$4,233.79, according to a statement filed today with Edward L. Lavaney, Secretary of State, by Leo Kolins, of New York, treasurer of the committee.

Those who contributed to the fund were: William Church Osborn, \$601.25; Francis Lynde Stearns, \$501.25; George Foster Peabody, \$500; Leo Kolins, \$501.25; James Byrne, \$500; Herbert P. Lehman and John Claffin, \$250 each; Isidor Straus, Edgar J. Levy, F. W. McCutcheon, Robert Grier Monroe, A. Augustus Healy and Samuel Sachs, \$100 each; S. Reading Bertron, A. Henry Moore, P. Kingsbury Curtis, W. E. Curtis, John D. Cunningham, H. Sanders Marshall and George Gordon Battle, \$50 each; Frederick R. Condit, Everett P. Wheeler, George L. Rives, Abram L. Elkus, Paul Fuller, William B. Hornblower, Origen S. Seymour and Henry Morgenstern, \$25 each; J. H. Cowperthwaite and S. C. Harriott, \$10 each.

The principal items of expense were: Albert Frank & Co., \$2,235; Borras & Wood, \$250; Hotel Ten Eyck Place, \$500; William Church Osborn, \$75.00; and J. Montgomery Hare, \$50, "for outtings."

B. F. YOAKUM RUSHES HERE

Abandons Inspection Trip on Hearing of Daughter's Illness.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Port Worth, Tex., April 8.—B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the "Pecos Railroad system, is speeding to New York to-night because of the serious illness of his daughter in that city. Advice from London to-night said that Mr. Yoakum arrived there on a special train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at 3 o'clock, changed engines and inspected cars in three minutes and started for St. Louis. Fifty miles an hour is being maintained. Mr. Yoakum abandoned his inspection of the Pecos lines in Texas upon receipt of the news of his daughter's illness.

A message from Denison says that Mr. Yoakum's daughter gave birth to a child in New York last night.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CRUSADE

Many Venders of Decayed Fruit and Vegetables Fined in Harlem Court.

Commissioner Lederle announced yesterday the results of a series of inspections by eleven food inspectors and ten sanitary policemen of the Department of Health on the upper East Side, covering First avenue, from 16th street to 15th street, and 14th street from Madison avenue to Fifth avenue, and the vicinity.

This crusade was directed against the exposure of foodstuffs and offering of decayed fruit for sale. Twenty-five arrests were made on account of exposed or decayed fruit and vegetables on street stands and pushed carts. In three of the cases the prisoners were fined by Magistrate Steiner, who was sitting in the Harlem court.

IN FAVOR OF G. F. CONSIDINE

Referee Decides Against Sister-in-Law in Litigation Over Property.

Joseph M. Poskauer, referee in the proceeding to determine whether George F. Considine had a half interest in the New Metropole Hotel and other valuable properties in which his late brother, John R. Considine, was interested, filed his report yesterday, finding that George was a partner of his brother and was entitled to the half interest that he claimed.

The widow of John R. Considine had complained that George F. Considine had wrongfully taken some of the assets of her husband's estate that belonged to her. Considine was able to prove before the referee that he was his brother's partner and that he was entitled to the securities that his sister-in-law declared he had taken without rights, and the referee recommended to the court that the securities be held by George F. Considine.

TALK ON CIVIL SERVICE

W. D. Foulke Hears Governor Dix Needs Some Education.

POINTS TO REFORM PROBLEM

C. C. Burlingham Says It's for Governor to Make Good Election Promises.

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, president of the National Municipal League, in speaking on the problems of Civil Service reform at the weekly luncheon of the City Club yesterday afternoon, asserted that the thing most needed now to carry the movement forward was education. "I am informed," said Mr. Foulke, "that even the governor of this great state has to be educated in regard to Civil Service reform."

"Mr. Foulke," Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the Board of Education, responded when it came his turn to speak. "Was awfully polite to me," he said. "As a matter of fact, the Governor has a test before him now. The new Civil Service Commission has been asked to release fifty-four positions from the list requiring competitive examinations, positions which are now on the competitive list, positions which most emphatically should not be released. They have granted the request. It is now for Governor Dix to say whether he really meant what he said when he told us before election that he believed in the administration of the Civil Service law in letter and in spirit."

President McAnany, of the Borough of Manhattan, presiding, complimented the Woman's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, under whose direction the luncheon was held, on the success of its efforts.

"I had a little to do with the organization of the auxiliary, nearly twenty years ago," he said. "It has more than fulfilled all the hopes which were entertained of it at that time. Having tested the efficiency of the Civil Service since I came into public office, I may congratulate you officially on the good work which you have done. I very much doubt whether any public office could now be administered, were it not for the Civil Service law."

Remedies for Corruption.

Mr. Foulke, the first speaker of the afternoon, explained that to get acquainted with the idea of Civil Service reform one ought to get an idea of the merits and limitations of the system. There were three remedies for corruption in the body politic, he held—punishment, regeneration of the moral code of the community and the removal of the temptation and the means to do wrong. Civil Service reform, he pointed out, belonged to the last category. To accomplish the reform it was necessary to make it impossible for the man in authority and the crooked politician to get the man he wanted into office.

"This applies," Mr. Foulke went on, "to one form of corruption only, that which has to do with spoils in office. But, though the field is limited, it is the most important reform which can be undertaken, for

THREE HELPLESS VICTIMS OF DRINK RESCUED BY SENSIBLE EMPLOYER

Neal 3-Day Treatment Reliably Endorsed.

Big Publishing House Saves Three Good Men To Useful Lives.

Through the agency of the Neal Three Day Treatment for the Liquor Habit and the firm which has taken those in the matter whose judgment in the matter has been fully vindicated, there has been performed here in New York City the wonderful rehabilitation and regeneration of three remarkable men who are engaged in their line of endeavor, each qualified by intellectual endowment to earn incomes ranging from \$15,000 to \$30,000 per annum. These three men are connected with the largest publishing headquarters in New York City. Their attainments are such that there is practically no limit to the amount of their earnings and the value of their services. Each of these men, with the mistaken notion that he must in the pursuit of his business prove himself a "good fellow," found, as do all in such cases, that the habit of drink had gotten beyond his control. One at a time these men have been induced by persuasion, if not more drastic means, to enter the Neal Three Day Treatment for the Liquor Habit. One at a time they have been called to New York by their superior in business, from sections far removed, and, notwithstanding the great distance, they have all returned to the city of their services, given the choice of undergoing the Neal Treatment or severing their business connections. Each submitted gracefully, and the following letter, which is an exact reproduction of the original, will indicate to the employer whether or not it pays to save good men, and will serve to point out to the man who drinks to excess, whether he be employer or employee, that he can do better by his condition by ridding himself forever of a habit that will ultimately destroy his usefulness if not permanently checked.

Read the following letter addressed to the superintendent of the Neal Institute, and night.

"Dear Madam: "Relative to your inquiry as to how our men are doing since they have taken the Neal Treatment, I beg to state that we have, as you know, within the last four months had three men whom we have placed in your charge. These three men are wonderful salesmen, and for the past four or five years their work has been handicapped by the liquor habit. All three of them are now in perfect health and you could not get one of them to take a single drink, and they have increased their earnings tenfold. All of them have frequently expressed their appreciation of the Neal Treatment and that it has done for them."

"You will always find us ready to recommend your treatment to any one in need of it."

"(Signed) _____, Manager."

The name of the publishing house will be given and the original of the foregoing letter shown to any one who may be interested in saving some man or woman from the fearful habit of drink. "Drink," "drunk," or "drinking," as it is called, is caused by the accumulated alcoholic poison in the system. This poison is taken on faster than nature can throw it off, and is alone responsible for the uncontrollable desire to drink.

The Neal Treatment neutralizes and eliminates all the stored up alcoholic poison in the system. The old, insatiable appetite for liquor is destroyed, and the former excessive drinker returns to his home and business in a normal physical and mental condition. There are absolutely no bad after effects. In three days' time this is accomplished, miraculously as it may appear.

The Neal Treatment consists of the administration by regular physicians who are in constant attendance of a perfectly harmless vegetable remedy taken internally, with positively no hypodermic injections.

Guests, while taking treatment, enjoy all the privacy and comforts of home, club or hotel. Names are never divulged, and no correspondence is held in strictest confidence. Home treatment can be arranged for those who prefer it.

If you have a relative or friend who ought to rid himself of the drink habit, don't delay a day, call, write or phone the physician at the Neal Institute, 20 East 32nd Street, New York City, where the Neal Treatment is being administered by him daily to his patients. Phone 3386 Madison Square. Open day and night.

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It tends to make the government itself clean."

Mr. Foulke went on to explain that the spoils system was a necessary development in our form of government, appearing in our early days of the republic, he said, their influence had not been felt, but with a president elected by party power, it was necessary to have officers appointed for party purposes. The spoils system he described as a kind of political economy in which the value of the man was not determined in dollars and cents, but in the number of votes which he could control.

Would Restrain Party in Power.

This was bad, Mr. Foulke declared, because the man very seldom fitted the place, because when he was put in he could not be disciplined for fear of the influence back of him, because the time of the Legislature was consumed in peddling out offices, and, worse of all, because the electorate was corrupted by it. As to the remedy, it was obvious that party government could not be taken away from a republican form of government. But just as laws were passed to restrain the judges who had the power of life and death over citizens, so rules ought to be adopted which would restrain those in whose hands the public welfare lay.

Mr. Burlingham stated that he had been invited to talk about anything he wanted to. "I want very much," he said, "to talk against a bill which Mayor Gaynor is fathering, which will substitute for the forty-six members of the Board of Education a small paid board. But I think I had better confine myself to the subject in hand."

It was Mr. Burlingham's opinion that the Civil Service reformers owed much to the courts of the country. Though the courts were the seats of conservatism, he argued, they nevertheless yielded in time and became the bulwark of justice and integrity. Their interpretations and limitations of the law, and their rulings on it, he held, had given the reformers what they had. He also had been thrown to the judges and also to the legislators in allowing them clerks and officers outside of the competitive examinations of the service, but these things he thought could be overcome in time. "As long as we have the women to help our cause," he said, "we are pretty safe."

Dr. St. Clair McKelway explained Shakespeare's attitude toward the meretricious spoils system by reference to his plays. Among those present were Mrs. George McAnany, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Elsbrow, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Roscoe C. Brown, Miss Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hardon, Eliza H. Conant, William J. Schieffelin, Charles A. Conant, Dr. J. T. Chamberlain and H. S. Prissell.

CIVIL SERVICE CASE HEARD

Justice Rudd Reserves Decision in Sohma Exemption Matter.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 8.—Before Justice Rudd today Attorney General Carmody advanced the contention that the State Civil Service Commission has no discretion in the question of the classification of state positions. He appeared in behalf of the commission to argue against the application of Albert De Rodeo as attorney for Fred L. Merritt, a stock transfer examiner in the State Controller's office of permanent employment, mandamus, compelling the commission to rescind its action in transferring from the competitive to the exempt class the positions of stock transfer examiners. The

case is considered a test for all the fifty or more positions recently placed in the exempt class by the commission at the request of State Controller Sohma.

The Attorney General held that after ascertaining the duties of a position, it became a question of law rather than a matter of discretion with the commission as to how the position should be classified. It was evident that he applied this line of reasoning to the action of the Republican Civil Service Commission last summer in placing the positions of stock transfer examiners in the competitive class, but not to the Democratic commission, which transferred them back to the exempt within the last few months. He argued it was up to the head of the department, in this case the State Controller, to decide them. Therefore the Controller, according to Attorney General Carmody's argument, would have the power of deciding the question of classification, and the decision of the Civil Service Commission, not having any discretionary power, would be merely perfunctory.

The Attorney General advanced the Sohma contention that the positions sought to be exempted were peculiarly confidential. In answer to the Controller, Mr. De Rodeo declared that the position of examiner of stock transfers was not confidential in that no financial responsibility was required. He gave many court decisions to bear out his contentions and said that the examiners of stock transfers handled no funds and were not under bonds. Mr. Carmody hinted, when he was a Civil Service examiner, a number of years ago, that the competitive method was a much better means of getting men of integrity and reputation than the old method of personal selection.

"In fact," he said, in closing, "the commission in its action has thrust aside all the proven examples of the practicability of competitive methods of filling such positions as this."

After the argument briefs were submitted and Justice Rudd reserved decision.

DAMAGE VERDICT REDUCED

Railroad Makes Saving of \$48,378 on Appeal.

A few months ago J. Harris Jones, superintendent of the Bronx Bureau of Buildings, obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court for \$53,000 against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for damages done to his property by the maintenance of the Highbridge yards of the company, which the plaintiff said had reduced the value of it. Justice Goff, who presided at the trial, told the jury that Jones was entitled to recover not more than \$21,000.

The defendant appealed, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Jones could not collect more than \$9,622, which the plaintiff must accept unless he was willing that a new trial. The Appellate Division said that not only had the jury made mistakes, but referred also to the whim and caprice of some jurists.

BISHOP STIRS UP METHODISTS

Attacks Colored Supplements of Sunday Newspapers and Nude Statues.

Cambridge, Mass., April 8.—The ministers of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference were criticized by Bishop Thomas B. Neely, the presiding officer, today because of their non-attendance at the sessions of the annual meeting, which is being held here. In the course of his remarks Bishop Neely said that he had a mandate—not a request—from the conference to the ministers of service prescribed for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An unexpected visitor to-day was the aged Bishop W. F. Mallaleu, of Auburn.

Tribune's \$12,000 Proverb Contest

OFFERS RICH REWARD FOR COMPETITORS

Number of Entrants Increases Daily

NOTICE TO PROVERB CONTESTANTS

Contestants are requested to read the rules carefully before asking questions. Many queries sent to the Contest Manager are needless. The rules give every condition required of a contestant. You may also find an answer to your question in the query column from day to day. If necessary to write, use only one side of the paper and state briefly what information is desired.

No attention will be paid to a large number of anonymous queries which have been received. Only letters bearing the full name and address of the writer will be answered in the column. Because of the large number of queries received the answers may not be printed immediately, but will be answered in regular order.

Proverb Contest Offers Prizes

of Interest to a Wide Range of Readers.

If you have not previously entered the Tribune's Proverb Contest for the one thousand and fifty prizes you should begin to-day. With the printing of to-day's proverb picture the second mark in the contest has been reached. It is not too late to enter now in the interesting race. Perhaps you have wanted to have a player piano or a new set of furniture for your library or one of the many ten-volume sets of popular fiction might fill a space on your shelves.

Members of your household will undoubtedly be interested in the long list of furniture prizes offered. One copy of the eighth prize is a dining room suite of ten pieces and there are three \$50 Turkish rockers offered as the 29th, 30th and 31st prizes. If you have not planned your summer vacation the six trips to Bermuda might attract you enough to make you a contestant.

There are also six scholarships with a choice of courses in the International Correspondence School offered to those who compete.

Those who have already entered the contest will, of course, aim at the first prize—a \$1,400 Jackson touring car, or at the second prize, a Packard touring car, worth \$1,000. All of the prizes have been purchased from firms of recognized reputation, and their duplicates may be seen at the various warerooms. Early entry in the contest, of course, gives the advantage of time, but if you get a proverb book and enter now you have a good chance of winning one of the prizes as your competitors.

Readers who will devote a little of their spare time to the solving of the proverb pictures, and a lot of amusement and knowledge to be gained though you may not be among the winners.

More Puzzling Queries Answered

Notice.—All answers must be written on separate sheets, and must be sent to the Tribune each day. For extra answers blank space must be at the foot of contest card.

F. C. W., 400 West 126th street, City.—We do not permit contestants to submit more than one answer to the same query, as you suppose. That is forbidden in Rule No. 4. We will, however, permit them to submit the correct answer to a query, and if they do so, we will give them a prize. If you have a query, please send it to the Tribune each day.

M. D. L. B., Canandaigua, N. Y.—Contestants are not permitted to submit more than one answer to the same query, as you suppose. That is forbidden in Rule No. 4. We will, however, permit them to submit the correct answer to a query, and if they do so, we will give them a prize. If you have a query, please send it to the Tribune each day.

A. H. M., Station C.—If you and your sister are both contestants, you can become one of the winners.

M. J. T., East 50th street.—The answers must be sent to the Tribune each day. For extra answers blank space must be at the foot of contest card.

L. M. F., Brooklyn.—Homemade alphas are not allowed; you must get extra blanks for them. They can be secured from the Tribune office at prices quoted in contest advertisement.

W. B. Bethel, Conn.—The one with the sixty-three blanks would be declared the winner.

A. H. M., Mount Vernon, T. Mount Vernon, N. Y.—See reply to F. C. W. at head of this column.

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RULES OUT "KID M'COY'S"

On Appeal Court Orders Cafe License Revoked.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed yesterday the decision of Justice Brady in the Supreme Court, dismissing the application of the State Excise Commission for the revocation of the liquor license held in the name of Elise Ruhl for the cafe in the basement of the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Third street, formerly conducted by Norman Selby, whose professional name, "Kid McCoy," the place bears. The higher court ordered that the license be revoked.

Justice Scott, who wrote the unanimous opinion of the court, said that the trial justice, while accepting the testimony of the excise agents as to the character of "Kid McCoy's," considered that the evidence called for the revocation of the license, and warranted the finding that the place was a disorderly house. But the Appellate Division became satisfied after the reading of the testimony—which was of a character, said Justice Scott, that prevented even a summary of the facts—that the case of the Excise Commission was established. The decision said the court was not influenced that the place was no worse than others, saying that if there were other such places, they, too, should lose their license.

What Well-Known English Proverb Does This Picture Represent?

THE TRIBUNE'S PROVERB CONTEST is a feature of entertainment and amusement for every member of the family, designed to promote and develop thought in the minds of the young folk and provide a pleasant mental diversion for the "groupings." Every day THE TRIBUNE is publishing an illustration, cartoon or other representation of a commonly used and well known English proverb. There will be sixty-three pictures in all. The first proverb picture was published on February 27. To-day THE TRIBUNE publishes Proverb No. 42.

The correct answers, to serve as a basis of awards, are being selected according to their common sense. They will be found in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S BOOK OF ENGLISH PROVERBS, which may be obtained at the main office of THE TRIBUNE, No. 14 Nassau street. The price is 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. Four members of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S STAFF are now engaged in selecting the correct list of answers. The answers are being prepared in sections—each section being separately sealed and all to be deposited under one official seal in some well known bank or trust company, to be announced later.

If you are not certain of the correct answer, you may submit more than one answer. The correct answer will be selected from among the answers submitted